UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/157
25 February 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 20 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement by the Presidency of the European Union on the Iraqi crisis issued on 20 February 1998 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) John WESTON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-04535 (E) 250298 250298

/...

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement by the Presidency of the European Union on the Iraqi crisis

The European Union expresses its strong support for and complete confidence in the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his mission to Baghdad to seek a solution to the present crisis in Iraq.

A diplomatic solution to the present crisis is still possible, providing that Iraq respects the resolutions of the Security Council and accepts an arrangement for access to presidential sites on terms consistent with the requirements of the international community.

The European Union urges the Iraqi authorities to seize the opportunity presented by the Secretary-General's mission to announce their intention to comply fully with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/158
25 February 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to paragraph 9 of the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized (S/1998/44), I have the honour to inform you that Iraq requests the retention of two items mentioned in paragraph 7, namely:

1. Item 13, entitled "Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran". Iraq is requesting the retention of this item in view of the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to perpetrate acts of aggression on its borders with Iraq. Iraq periodically informs the Security Council of these acts.

2. Item 23, entitled "Complaint by Iraq", concerning the Israeli attack in 1981 on Iraqi installations for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Security Council condemned this attack in its resolution 487 (1981), which calls upon Israel to take certain measures, such as to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof, and to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). To date, Israel has not complied with the demands made in this resolution, and continues to threaten to carry out military strikes against Arab scientific installations devoted to peaceful purposes. It also refuses to place its nuclear facilities under the IAEA safeguards.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-04541 (E) 250298 250298

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/159
26 February 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued between 18 and 21 February 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

Your intervention is requested with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-04621 (E) 260298 260298

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Annex

Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused, 18-21 February 1998

1. In the northern region 36 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Irbil and Tall Afar.

2. In the southern region 578 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah, Habbariyah, Basrah, Hayy, Shatrah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Rifa'i, Nukhayb, Qal'at Salih, Taqtaqanah, Ali al-Sharqi, Abu Sukhayr and Qal'at Sukkar.

3. Four violations were committed by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at altitudes of 20,000 metres and at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour.

4. At 1600 hours on 18 February 1998 a formation of two United States aircraft broke the sound barrier to the north of the Artawi area.

5. At 2048 and 1307 hours on 19 and 20 February 1998 respectively, a formation of two United States aircraft broke the sound barrier over the areas of Kashk, Basrah and Shu'aybah in Basrah Governorate.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/160
26 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Certain new information regarding the United Nations designated safe area of Srebrenica has come to the attention of certain of our officials.

Briefly, following earlier less detailed reports, we have received the eye-witness statements of two completely independent and separate sources, individuals, citing that as many as 40 to 50 citizens of Srebrenica may be being held in a prison in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Apparently none of these Srebrenica prisoners is registered with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). They are held in isolation from other prisoners and it is not even clear to what extent the central authorities in Belgrade may be aware of the circumstances.

The alleged prison camp is in the Serbian town of Sremska Mitrovica, where the two witnesses were also held prisoner, one a Croatian citizen and the other a Bosnian (both men otherwise unknown to each other). The Srebrenica prisoners were allegedly held in an isolated/secret section of the prison as drawn by one of the witnesses on the attached map (see annex). The witnesses also mention an American and another Pakistani citizen held at the same prison, again corroborating their own separate accounts.

More precisely, one of the witnesses describes a citizen of Srebrenica more specifically by name and physical description, which matches exactly that of a father and husband reported missing to ICRC by his wife.

Although the thesis that some victims of the assault on Srebrenica could still be held prisoner seems highly unusual or even more improbable to some, nonetheless, every opportunity must be taken to find survivors or to find out what may have happened to them after capture. My Government is undertaking bilateral steps; however, the Security Council continues to have a legal interest in the fate of all those who were subject to its protection under the relevant resolutions designating Srebrenica a safe area.

I would kindly request that the Security Council undertake an urgent review of the situation and further investigation in order to secure the safety of

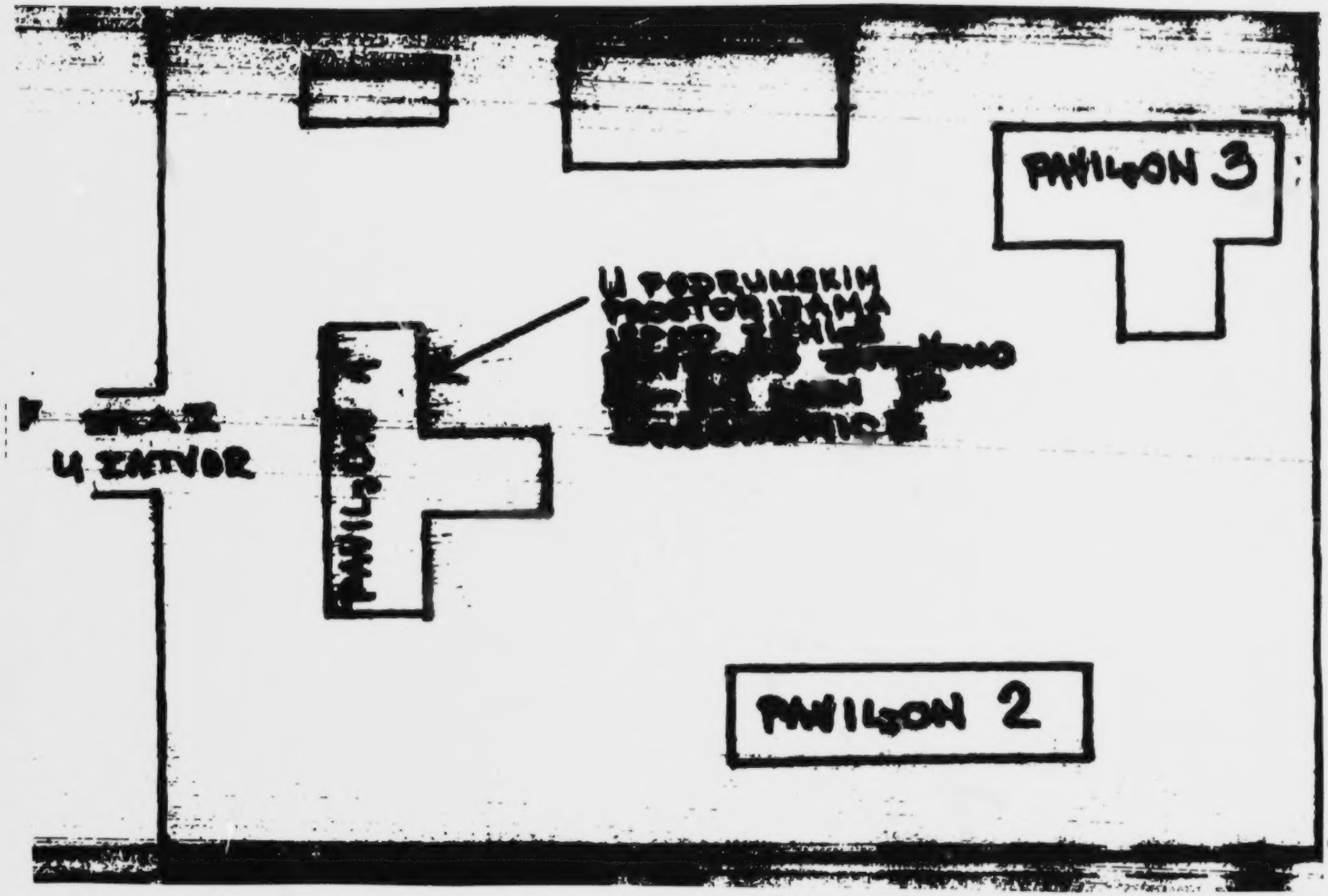
those who may still be alive and also to ascertain the complete facts and the fate of those who have been identified.

We have been most reluctant to allow this information into the public domain for fear of jeopardizing the very lives we intend to save or, alternatively, of being accused of sensationalism. However, this information is already gradually leaking, and the best way to secure the safety as well as evidence regarding these alleged prisoners is to put the potential perpetrators on notice and to have the Council act with urgency and the authority bestowed upon it.

May I ask your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex



UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/161
26 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the text of an aide-mémoire issued by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the developments in the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium following the termination of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium on 15 January 1998 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be published as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

98-04639 (E) 260298 270298

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Annex

Aide-mémoire issued on 25 February 1998 by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia

Following the termination of the UNTAES mandate on 15 January 1998, worrisome negative developments continue to take place in the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium leading to an exodus of Serbs on an ever larger scale and jeopardizing the results of that United Nations mission.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia has shown no readiness to fully comply with the Basic (Erdut) Agreement which provides for and guarantees the Serbs lasting rights, as well as the commitments it has undertaken in its Letter of Intent of 13 January 1997. Instead, the Serbs continue to be subject to various forms of discrimination, pressure, intimidation, anti-Serb media campaigns, summary dismissals and the denial of property, educational, cultural and other rights, which causes inequality and uncertainty and leads the Serbs to leave the region in a greater number. In the last 40 days alone 5 000 Serbs left the region for the FR of Yugoslavia, Republika Srpska, Norway, United Kingdom and Canada. The exodus of the Serbs under pressure continues unabated and may soon turn into ethnic cleansing invalidating the concept of the multiethnic nature of the region.

The following incidents exemplify the negative developments in the region:

- **Threats and intimidation:** 175 instances of threats to, physical maltreatment and killing of, Serbs have been reported since 15 January 1998;

- Ruzica Sakic, aged 69, was killed at Sarengrad near Ilok, and two Serbs died in a grenade attack in Beli Manastir;

- Srdjan Kovacevic, a Serb from Vukovar, disappeared on 27 January 1998;

- Riding on 8 buses, 8 vans and 81 automobiles, members of the Croatian Party of Right, headed by their leader Ante Djapic, staged a provocative demonstration in Vukovar and Borovo Selo on 14 February 1998, openly threatening the Serbs and demanding their expulsion. 800 of them held a rally at Borovo Naselje, singing fascist Ustasha songs, making fascist catcalls and salutes, as well as public threats to expel and liquidate all Serbs in the region. No measures were taken by the authorities;

- **Ethnic cleansing:** Contrary to the Erdut Agreement, the Serbs are evicted from their homes, which is evidenced by the eviction of the following families:

Milan Bekic, Miroslav Buncic, Radovan Rakas, Marija Vujcic, Zoran Katic, Stojan Devic, Mileva Vukasinovic and Djura Gljivica from Beli Manastir; Radmila Berta and Nikola Malinkovic from Bilje; Bosiljka Milakovic and Smiljana Spasojevic from Ceminac; Tomislav Ivkovic from Darda; Nikola Jorgic from Dubosevci; Milan Bjelajac and Milka Bjelajac from Grabovac; Mladen Djuric from Karanac; Branko Brujic from Petrovac; Milan Bosnjak from Secerana; Djura

Copic and Jovan Gajic from Sumarina; and Branko Basta from Vardarac. According to reliable data, 22 Serbian families with 145 family members were evicted from their homes between 5 and 14 February 1998;

- **Discrimination:** On 22 January 1998, the Government of Croatia adopted the Decree on Leasing Apartments in the Podunavlje owned by the Republic of Croatia which entered into force on 27 January 1998. Although in direct contravention of the Erdut Agreement, the Decree was repealed on 12 February 1998 only under strong international pressure. The Decree provided for the return of apartments to persons (Croats) who acquired the tenancy right prior to 31 March 1998 whereas the tenants (Serbs) were ordered to move out. Before it was repealed, the Decree accounted for the exodus of 5 000 Serbs from the region.

Although the Decree has been repealed, the Law preventing the Serbs from returning to apartments to which they acquired tenancy rights prior to 1991 remains in force. And this was not an isolated case that a discriminatory decision leading to the exodus of Serbs was adopted and then repealed or amended only after negative effects had already been produced.

The Republic of Croatia has brought a Law on Convalidation, yet no accompanying executive acts to enable its implementation have been adopted;

- **Dismissals:** According to as yet incomplete data, about 400 Serbs have been dismissed from the local administration alone. Pressure was put on them to state in writing that they would not seek re-instatement in six months. Further dismissals from public institutions and companies are pending as, as it is claimed, about 30 000 employees are redundant. The redundant workers are Serbs alone;

- **Cultural and educational autonomy:** There is no progress in the implementation of the agreements on cultural and educational autonomy (para. 8 of the Letter of Intent of the Croatian Government). The Department of the Faculty of Agriculture at Darda has been closed down, while no approval (and financial support) has been granted to the Department of the Pedagogical Academy in Vukovar. The Academy prepares Serbian language teachers, so that withholding approval and material support threatens Serbian language instruction in schools.

Croatia has not as yet determined the status and established the method of funding of the Joint Council of Municipalities despite explicit provisions of the Erdut Agreement (para. 12);

- **Amnesty:** The Amnesty Law is not implemented. Instead, new indictments for alleged war crimes are brought ever more frequently and the court in Bjelovar alone initiated proceedings against 43 Serbs and Montenegrins, indicting them for war crimes, despite the promises of Croatia that no new indictments will be made without agreement by the International Tribunal in The Hague;

- **Refugees:** Refugees from Krajina and Western Slavonia who, as Croatian citizens, found refuge in Eastern Slavonia are discriminated against, despite the guarantees of the Erdut Agreement (para. 7) that all residents of the region shall be

equal. These refugees are expelled, even though they have not been provided alternative accommodation and living conditions in other parts of Croatia; and

- **Exodus of the Serbs:** Such policy of the Croatian authorities has accounted for the decrease in the number of Serbs who now live in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium. From 128 000 Serbs who lived in this region in 1997, the number has dropped to about 70 000 and is still decreasing.

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Security Council

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S/1998/162
26 February 1998
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ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 24 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement by the Presidency of the European Union on the situation in Sierra Leone, issued on 20 February 1998 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) John WESTON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-04678 (E) 260298 260298

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 20 February 1998 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the situation in Sierra Leone

The European Union is concerned about the continued instability in Sierra Leone and, in particular, the civilian casualties in Freetown.

Following the recent fighting, the need now is for targeted humanitarian operations to start as soon as possible to relieve the suffering of the people. We urge the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group to cooperate with the United Nations, ECHO and other aid agencies to facilitate this process, to ensure that international humanitarian law is upheld and to assure the security of those engaged in providing such relief.

The European Union further urges all those involved in the conflict in Sierra Leone to respect the lives of European Union citizens and demands the immediate release of all hostages from European Union member States.

The European Union believes that the peaceful future of Sierra Leone can only be assured by a process of reconciliation, as was envisaged under the Abidjan Peace Accord and the Conakry Agreement. We urge all parties to work to this end. The swift return of the democratic Government of President Kabbah is an important first step.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/53/73
S/1998/163
26 February 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Items 72 (q) and 73 of the preliminary list*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT:
REGIONAL DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 25 February 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the following documents:

(a) Brasilia Declaration of 26 November 1997, signed by the representatives of Ecuador and Peru (see annex I);

(b) Timetable of activities for the implementation of the proposals contained in the Declaration (see annex II);

(c) Paragraph 1 (a) of the document "Bases for an understanding between the Parties" (see annex III).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this note and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 72 (q) and 73 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Luis Valencia RODRIGUEZ
Permanent Representative

* A/53/50.

ANNEX I

Declaration signed in Brasilia by the representatives of Ecuador and Peru on 26 November 1997

On Monday, 24 November 1997, the second phase of the substantive talks between Ecuador and Peru, which fall within the framework of the Santiago Agreement of 29 October 1996, began in Brasilia, Federative Republic of Brazil.

The delegations of Ecuador and Peru, high-level representatives of the Guarantor Countries and the members of the Follow-up Commission designated by the latter to assist in these talks were present on that occasion in Brasilia.

Previously, the Parties had received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil a document containing suggestions from the Guarantor Countries regarding a general outline which could be used as a focal point or to facilitate the progress of this important process.

The Parties commended the efforts of the Guarantor Countries, expressed satisfaction with their cooperation and made comments as to substance and form, with explanations of their points of view. It was agreed that Ecuador and Peru would consider the following matters in good faith, in accordance with the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries of 1942 and its supplementary instruments, and on the basis of the Itamaraty Peace Declaration of 1995:

(a) Consideration of a trade and navigation treaty, under the terms envisaged in article six of the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro;

(b) Consideration of a comprehensive agreement on border integration;

(c) Physical demarcation of a common land boundary;

(d) Establishment of a binational commission on mutual confidence- and security-building measures.

At the same time, it was agreed that the Parties and the Follow-up Commission would establish a timetable to promote the implementation of these proposals. The timetable will be finalized by the Parties and the Follow-up Commission.

The Parties and the high-level representatives of the Guarantor Countries expressed their satisfaction with the cordial and dignified manner and mutual respect in which the contacts had been made and reiterated their willingness to

continue their efforts to achieve further progress in order to attain the lofty objectives of peace, friendship and mutual understanding for which Ecuador and Peru are striving, with the resulting benefits for the inter-American community.

Brasilia, 26 November 1997

(Signed) Edgar TERÁN TERÁN

(Signed) Victor E. BEAUGE

(Signed) Luigi EINAUDI

(Signed) Fernando DE TRAZEGNIES

(Signed) Ivan CANNABRAVA

(Signed) Juan MARTABIT

ANNEX II

Timetable of activities for the implementation of the proposals contained in the Brasilia Declaration

I. TRADE AND NAVIGATION TREATY

The Parties shall appoint an Ecuadorian-Peruvian commission which shall draw up a draft trade and navigation treaty; the members of the commission shall be appointed no later than 2 February 1998. The lists shall be exchanged between the Parties and communicated to the Guarantor Countries.

On 2 February the Parties shall exchange preliminary drafts of an agreement or, if they prefer, the basic elements which in their view should be included in the Treaty, taking into consideration paragraph 1 (a) of the document "Bases for an understanding between the Parties", submitted by the Guarantors on 25 November 1997.

On 17 February 1998 the commission shall begin its work in Buenos Aires, with the presence and participation of the Guarantor Countries.

The commission shall also take up aspects related to navigation in the sectors where the boundary line intersects the rivers, in particular the Napo river, which shall be the subject of a specific agreement.

II. BORDER INTEGRATION

The Parties shall appoint a commission to draw up a draft comprehensive agreement on border integration, no later than 2 February 1998. The commission shall begin its work no later than 17 February 1998 in Washington, D.C.

The Parties shall keep the Guarantor Countries informed of the progress of the commission's work.

The commission shall also study measures on river basin management, including the management of the Zarumilla river basin.

III. PHYSICAL DEMARCATION OF A COMMON LAND BOUNDARY

The Parties shall appoint, no later than 2 February 1998, an Ecuadorian-Peruvian commission responsible for completing the preparations for the physical demarcation of a common land boundary in the Lagartococha and Zamora-Santiago and/or Cordillera del Cóndor sectors. The work of the Commission shall commence on 17 February 1998 in Brasilia.

Two 5-member legal and technical groups shall be formed for the purpose of assisting the Commission. The Parties shall appoint one member per group and the Guarantor Countries shall propose the remaining three members of each group

to the Parties. Upon acceptance of the list proposed by the Guarantors to the Parties, the two groups shall be established.

The Commission, on the basis of the submissions made in the first phase, shall indicate areas of disagreement to be submitted to the two legal and technical groups, which shall study them and give an opinion. Areas of disagreement noted in the first phase which have not been submitted to these legal and technical groups shall be expressly suspended and resolved when the Parties reach a comprehensive and lasting agreement.

The two groups shall submit opinions to the Commission, having due regard to technical considerations and in accordance with law, on the areas of disagreement presented to them and on measures for the physical demarcation of a common boundary, in accordance with article eight of the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro and the supplementary instruments thereof, which shall be evaluated by the respective groups from a legal perspective.

The Commission shall propose a solution to the Parties. Upon its acceptance, the Commission, with the help of the legal and technical groups, shall, within a period of 15 business days, complete the necessary desk work to indicate the proposed boundary, with the respective geographical coordinates, on a geographical map, identifying places where landmarks should be established upon the formal conclusion of the comprehensive and lasting agreement. In the meantime, the preparatory desk work, the opinion of the legal and technical groups and the proposal of the Commission shall not be binding on the Parties.

The construction and official designation of landmarks shall be carried out by a binational team immediately upon signature of the aforementioned comprehensive agreement, taking into account that no aspect of the said agreement shall enter into force until such time as all landmarks have been established and officially designated.

In the event of a disagreement, the Guarantor Countries shall propose, in accordance with point 4 of the Santiago Agreement, procedures for the solution of disputes related to the execution of the physical demarcation of the common land boundary referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

IV. MUTUAL CONFIDENCE- AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES

The Parties shall appoint, no later than 2 February 1998, an Ecuadorian-Peruvian Commission responsible for studying the establishment and functioning of a binational commission on mutual confidence- and security-building measures. The Commission shall commence its work on 17 February 1998 in Santiago.

The Parties shall report to the Guarantor Countries on the progress of such work.

V. FOLLOW-UP

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and Peru shall progressively monitor the process described herein and remain in constant, direct contact. To that end, the national delegations shall hold meetings as frequently as is deemed necessary, with the participation of the Guarantor Countries.

VI. TIME PERIODS AND PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL

The work on each of the themes indicated shall be carried out simultaneously. The agreements shall enter into force jointly on completion of the demarcation process. The Parties undertake to work together with a view to completing the process no later than 30 May 1998.

VII. OTHER MATTERS

ZARUMILLA CANAL

No later than 2 February 1998, the Parties shall establish a working group responsible for elaborating measures aimed at ensuring the effective operation of the Zarumilla Canal and the exploitation of its waters in accordance with the provisions of the Aranha Formula.

VIII. MORATORIUM

The Parties agree that the work carried out under this timetable shall remain confidential.

Done at Itamaraty Palace, Rio de Janeiro, on 19 January 1998.

For the Republic of Ecuador:
(Signed) Edgar TERÁN TERÁN

For the Republic of Peru:
(Signed) Fernando DE TRAZEGNIES

For the Guarantor Countries:

(Signed) Alfredo CHIARADIA
Argentine Republic

(Signed) Ivan CANNABRAVA
Federative Republic of Brazil

(Signed) Juan MARTABIT
Republic of Chile

(Signed) Luigi EINAUDI
United States of America

ANNEX III

Point 1 (a) of the document entitled "Bases for an understanding between the Parties"

Conversations between Ecuador and Peru

Brasilia, November 1997

1. The Governments of Ecuador and Peru shall focus their attention, in good faith, on the following initiatives with a view to reaching an agreement on the basis of the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries of 1942 and its supplementary instruments, in accordance with the Itamaraty Declaration of Peace of 1995:

(a) The signing of a Treaty on Trade and Free Navigation, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro, and in conformity with the relevant principles of international law on watercourses. With a view to optimizing the benefits of a regime which guarantees free movement between Amazonian regions, such a treaty shall cover the following areas:

- Joint exploitation of watercourses and shared resources;

- Reciprocal port facilities and customs concessions associated with unimpeded navigation along the Amazon River and its northern tributaries;

- Reciprocal facilities for the installation and operation, where necessary, of free ports and free-trade zones and warehouses on the Amazon River and its northern tributaries;

- Establishment of a permanent consultation mechanism to review and monitor the implementation of measures aimed at eliminating the problems relating to the navigation of meandering rivers that are repeatedly intersected by an international boundary line;

- Identification of the most suitable river and port options and navigational facilities on the Amazon River and its northern tributaries, in accordance with a regime which guarantees Ecuador free, gratuitous, uninterrupted and perpetual access;

- Execution of projects to link roads and surface transportation facilities in order to maximize multimodal transport options in the Amazon Basin region.

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1998/164
26 February 1998
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 36, 37 and 87
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 24 February 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for February 1998 and on behalf of the members of the League of Arab States, I am writing with reference to the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (document S/1998/44 of 9 January 1998). Pursuant to a decision taken by the Arab Group, I have the honour to request you to retain the items listed hereunder in the agenda of the Security Council.

1. The Palestine question.

12. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.

17. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

18. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).

20. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36, 37 and 87, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali HACHANI
Permanent Representative
of Tunisia to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/165
26 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the message from His Excellency Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Majid TAKHT-RAVANCHI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

98-04710 (E) 260298

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Annex

Letter dated 26 February 1998 from the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

From the very beginning of the recent crisis in the sensitive Persian Gulf region, the international community, in particular the Islamic world, while emphasizing the implementation of international regulations and the Security Council resolutions on the elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, expressed its grave concern at the exacerbation of the situation and the possibility of military conflict, which would only lead to human losses, environmental damage and new waves of refugees in the region. Accordingly, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), having undertaken extensive efforts with the cooperation of concerned countries and organizations with a view to arriving at a peaceful resolution of the crisis, welcomes your successful mission to Iraq, which culminated in an understanding for the termination of the crisis and saving the region, in particular the people of Iraq, from extreme tragedy. OIC earnestly hopes that this understanding, while respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, as well as the dignity of the people of Iraq, will lead to the implementation of the Security Council resolutions and the complete elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

The most severe and serious threat against the security and stability of the Middle East region lies in the weapons of mass destruction of Israel, as well as its extensive and dangerous drive, relying on such weapons, geared to the expansion of its military capability. In our view, the most essential and critical measure towards the restoration of enduring stability, tranquillity and security in the region is to be found in a serious move towards the complete annihilation of such weapons of the Zionist regime and ridding this sensitive region of weapons of mass destruction. It is deemed necessary that the United Nations, in maintaining its credibility and underlining its intent, pay serious attention to the adoption of necessary measures and practical and constant actions in this respect, and resist double-standard approaches and policies that cannot but result in Israel's free hand in production and proliferation of nuclear as well as other weapons of mass destruction and its repeated violation of international regulations and United Nations decisions, including Security Council resolutions. Such a posture and policy on the part of the United Nations will undoubtedly enjoy the support of all good-intentioned and independent States and honourable nations of the world. OIC is fully prepared to extend its cooperation towards attaining this important and crucial objective. To this end, unequivocal decisions, unambiguous positions and the consensus view of the Islamic countries in this regard provide the necessary potential, dynamism and will for implementing the adopted measures.

I pray to Almighty God for your success in the promotion of peace, security and justice in the world.

Seyyed Mohammad KHATAMI
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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S/1998/166
27 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my briefing of the Security Council yesterday regarding my recent mission to Baghdad, please find attached a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding which I signed with Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq. Although the text of the Memorandum was made available informally to the members of the Council prior to the briefing, I should appreciate it if it could now be formally brought to their attention.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

98-04797 (E) 270298

/...

Memorandum of Understanding
between
the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq

1. The Government of Iraq reconfirms its acceptance of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 687 (1991) and 715 (1991). The Government of Iraq further reiterates its undertaking to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

2. The United Nations reiterates the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

3. The Government of Iraq undertakes to accord to UNSCOM and IAEA immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access in conformity with the resolutions referred to in paragraph 1. In the performance of its mandate under the Security Council resolutions, UNSCOM undertakes to respect the legitimate concerns of Iraq relating to national security, sovereignty and dignity.

4. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq agree that the following special procedures shall apply to the initial and subsequent entries for the performance of the tasks mandated at the eight Presidential Sites in Iraq as defined in the annex to the present Memorandum:

(a) A Special Group shall be established for this purpose by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and the Director General of IAEA. This Group shall comprise senior diplomats appointed by the Secretary-General and experts drawn from UNSCOM and IAEA. The Group shall be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary-General.

(b) In carrying out its work, the Special Group shall operate under the established procedures of UNSCOM and IAEA, and specific detailed procedures which will be developed given the special nature of the Presidential Sites, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

(c) The report of the Special Group on its activities and findings shall be submitted by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM to the Security Council through the Secretary-General.

5. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq further agree that all other areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation shall be subject to UNSCOM procedures hitherto established.

6. Noting the progress achieved by UNSCOM in various disarmament areas, and the need to intensify efforts in order to complete its mandate, the United Nations and the Government of Iraq agree to improve cooperation, and efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of work, so as to enable UNSCOM to report to the Council expeditiously under paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991). To achieve this goal, the Government of Iraq and UNSCOM will implement the recommendations directed at them as contained in the report of the emergency session of UNSCOM held on 21 November 1997.

7. The lifting of sanctions is obviously of paramount importance to the people and Government of Iraq and the Secretary-General undertook to bring this matter to the full attention of the members of the Security Council.

Signed this 23rd day of February 1998 in Baghdad in two originals in English.

For the United Nations	For the Republic of Iraq
Kofi A. Annan Secretary-General	Tariq Aziz Deputy Prime Minister

Annex
to the Memorandum of Understanding
between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq
of 23 February 1998

The eight Presidential Sites subject to the regime agreed upon in the present Memorandum of Understanding are the following:

1. The Republican Palace Presidential Site (Baghdad).

2. Radwaniyah Presidential Site (Baghdad).

3. Sijood Presidential Site (Baghdad).

4. Tikrit Presidential Site.

5. Tharthar Presidential Site.

6. Jabal Makhul Presidential Site.

7. Mosul Presidential Site.

8. Basrah Presidential Site.

The perimeter of the area of each site is recorded in the survey of the "Presidential sites" in Iraq implemented by the United Nations Technical Mission designated by the Secretary-General, as attached to the letter dated 21 February 1998 addressed by the Secretary-General to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

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27 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Addendum

Letter dated 27 February 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Attached please find the report of the United Nations Technical Mission which I dispatched to Iraq to survey the "presidential sites" (annex I), along with a copy of my letter of 21 February 1998 addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq (annex II).

I would appreciate it if the report and the letter could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council as an addendum to the document containing the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 23 February 1998 in Baghdad by the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq (S/1998/166).

As the materials referred to in the conclusions of the report of the Technical Mission are voluminous, the Secretariat is, therefore, making them available for consultation by delegations in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. They will be available in the Map Room on the 38th floor between 2 and 5.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. (Any enquiries in this regard may be addressed to Mr. Vladimir Grachev, ext. 3-3793.)

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

Annex I

20 February 1998

Report of the United Nations Technical Mission to Iraq

I. GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The United Nations Technical Mission was guided by the enclosed terms of reference provided by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

2. The original team was composed of Staffan de Mistura, Team Coordinator, Peter Fodor (Austria), surveyor/engineer, and Wolfgang Eichel (Austria), surveyor.

3. Upon arrival, after meeting with the Government of Iraq, the team was joined by two additional full-fledged members: Jaakko Ylitalo, Deputy Director, United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM), and Gerard Essertel, specialist in photo analysis (UNSCOM).

4. At the same meeting, the team asked and obtained from the Government of Iraq that:

(a) It would have access to the Government of Iraq's relevant maps and have the Government of Iraq clearly define the perimeters for each "presidential site" defined and identified as such by the Government;

(b) It could use helicopters to overfly any presidential site as required by the team;

(c) It could take aerial and ground photographs of each site and each building as wished by the team.

5. The team concluded its physical surveys at 2.30 p.m. on 18 February 1998 and worked daily from 6.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

6. The timetable available to the Mission was extremely short for such distant and different sites. The Mission was able to accomplish the following tasks listed in the second paragraph of its terms of reference:

(a) Definition on large-scale maps of the perimeter of all eight presidential sites as identified by the Government of Iraq;

(b) Determination of the approximate number, size, character and purpose of structures existing within each site.

7. For purely time-related reasons, the Mission was unable to elaborate on the maps the exact location of the buildings within each site since it gave priority

to tasks (a) and (b) and also because some main buildings were already identified on the original maps.

8. On the other hand, the Mission went beyond its terms of reference by actually physically visiting as many buildings as it wished within its time limits. It should also be noted that the Mission covered by aerial and ground photographs the sites in a much more comprehensive way than originally expected.

9. The survey covered the following presidential sites, identified as such by the Government of Iraq:

1. Republican Palace Presidential Site (Baghdad).

2. Radwaniyah Presidential Site (Baghdad).

3. Sijood Presidential Site (Baghdad).

4. Tikrit Presidential Site.

5. Thartar Presidential Site.

6. Jabal Nakhul Presidential Site.

7. Mosul Presidential Site.

8. Basra Presidential Site.

10. Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were extensively overflown by helicopter and then visited on the ground, perimeters were defined, both aerial photographs and ground photographs were taken and buildings were visited internally.

11. The same procedure applied for sites 7 and 8, except that they were not overflown, for two reasons: (a) the use of helicopters in the extreme north or south was considered by the United Nations side unnecessary in view of the current tense international environment; and (b) because of their size and location, ground photographs could be sufficient.

12. During their physical ground surveys the team did not identify large office buildings or barracks, with the exception of the Republican Palace Presidential Site, where they found office buildings for the presidential staff involved in running the daily work of the Government. In addition, within the Republican Palace Presidential Site, the team did identify a headquarters building for the Presidential Battalion and a nearby helicopter pad with two medium-size helicopter sheds. On 20 February 1998, the team asked to visit these facilities and did so on the same morning. Apart from the above, the team noted in all other presidential sites several sentry towers and/or guard rooms, but no military barracks as such.

13. All eight "presidential sites" visited appeared to be well defined by high walls or fences. They all had a rather similar landscape pattern: main guesthouses, with an integrated system of ancillary buildings and villas for accompanying dignitaries. Often an artificial lake with small artificial

decorative islands located in a way to give access to the lake from each guesthouse.

14. The total area surveyed amounts to about 31.5 square kilometres. The largest presidential site, the Radwaniyah, totalled around 17.8 square kilometres and the smallest 0.8 square kilometres. The area covered by artificial lakes is estimated to add up to approximately 10.2 square kilometres.

15. The team experienced undisturbed access to all buildings they wished to survey and unrestricted authorization to take photographs.

16. At the specific request of the Government of Iraq, the United Nations team also surveyed internally and externally, while localizing it by global positioning system (GPS) coordinates, a specific building called Al Hyatt located within the Presidential Republican Palace Site. This building, which apparently in September 1997 had been a cause of contention between the Government of Iraq and UNSCOM, was photographed internally and visited extensively by the team.

17. The following senior officials of the Government of Iraq were available at hand for any questions or enquiries raised by the team: the Minister for Oil, Lt.-Gen. Amir Muhammad Rachid; the Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. Raid Al Qaysi; the Director-General of Engineering of Presidential sites, Mr. Hussain Khadduia; the Director-General of the National Monitoring Governorate, Enecal Hassian Amin; and the Special Personal Secretary of the President of Iraq, Dr. Abid Mohammed.

III. PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENTS

18. The team was assisted by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in its external travel arrangements.

19. The team in Iraq received full-time assistance both from UNSCOM and the United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq in terms of office personnel, logistical, communication and transport support.

20. For the actual identification of the coordinates of each perimeter, the team used two hand-held GPS sets (Garrin 45x) provided by UNSCOM.

21. The photographs were taken by the UNSCOM photo specialist, Gerald Essertel, using a Nikon F806 camera with films specially designed for both aerial and ground photographs. In total, 523 photographs were taken.

22. Both Government of Iraq and UNSCOM helicopters were used as necessary and ground transportation was arranged by the Government of Iraq, UNSCOM and the United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

23. The end result of this survey is enclosed herewith. It includes for each presidential site:[1] [2]

(a) A global positioning system (GPS)-identified perimeter based on Government of Iraq indications. This perimeter is marked on the original map provided by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General to the Mission;

(b) An outline of the actual area identified as the presidential site by the Government of Iraq, with its relevant GPS points and the calculation of its total size in square metres;

(c) A list of GPS coordinates for each presidential site;

(d) Two additional scale maps of each site;

(e) A list of buildings estimated to be in each presidential site and a description of their approximate number, nature and utilization;

(f) A complete set of photographs taken by air and by ground for each presidential site.

24. The members of the United Nations Technical Mission wish to express their appreciation to the Secretary-General for having entrusted them with this delicate technical mission.

(Signed) Staffan de MISTURA
Team Coordinator

Notes

[1] There are three separate and complementary maps for the Radwaniyah Presidential Site in view of its complex shape and size.

[2] The average maximum size of the main buildings listed as presidential guesthouses could be estimated as follows: large presidential guesthouse: 6,000 m^2 (2/3 floors), medium presidential guesthouse: 1,500 m^2 (2 floors) and small presidential guesthouse: 600 m^2 (1 floor), whereas the Presidential Republican Palace located in the Presidential Republican Site has the following approximate size: 33,000 m^2 (3/4 floors).

Annex II

Letter dated 21 February 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq

I have the honour to share with you the end result of the survey of the "presidential sites" in Iraq implemented by the United Nations Technical Mission designated by me.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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S/1998/167
27 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement dated 25 February 1998 by the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the rejection by the Greek Government of the Turkish proposals for settlement of the entire set of problems in the Aegean (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-04859 (E) 270298

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Annex

Statement made on 25 February 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey on the rejection by the Government of Greece of the Turkish proposals for the settlement of the problems in the Aegean

1. The Greek Ambassador in Ankara presented to the Turkish Foreign Minister, on 24 February 1998, the reply of the Greek Government to the note verbale of the Turkish Government of 12 February 1998.

2. The note verbale of the Turkish Government of 12 February 1998 contained the following views and proposals in brief:

The present tension in the Aegean is likely to lead to an accident or a military confrontation or similar dangerous incidents. This situation is a serious cause of concern for regional peace. With a view to curbing the tension, Turkey made the following proposals to the Greek side:

(a) Implementing, without delay, the approaches previously suggested by the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union (the Madrid Declaration, confidence-building measures and the meeting of the Wisemen Group), which are all in conformity with international law and international understanding;

(b) With this aim in mind, jointly identifying the problems existing between the two countries by the representatives of both countries; a high-level meeting between the two Foreign Ministries to discuss how to implement the peace and conciliation process proposed by Turkey.

3. Unfortunately, the Greek side totally rejected all the realistic and well-intentioned proposals made by Turkey in its note of 24 February. It has thus been displayed once more very clearly before the international community that the official Greek foreign policy is to maintain continuance of the tension in the Aegean and to leave Greece's problems with Turkey unresolved.

World public opinion and major capitals concerned supported the constructive approach offered by Turkey to Greece for the settlement of these disputes. However, the Greek Government could not reciprocate the goodwill of Turkey and by ignoring this initiative has once again assumed an uncompromising position.

4. The Greek Government has once again rejected the implementation of the peaceful means of settlement foreseen by international law. "International law" is reflected in:

(a) Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations:

"The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation,

arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice";

(b) Security Council resolution 395 (1976) of 25 August 1976:

"The Security Council ... calls upon the Governments of Greece and Turkey to resume direct negotiations over their differences and appeals to them to do everything within their power to ensure that these negotiations will result in mutually acceptable solutions";

(c) The approach set forth in Agenda 2000 of the European Union for the settlement of territorial disputes:

"The Commission considers that before accession, applicants should make every effort to resolve any outstanding border dispute among themselves or involving third countries. Failing this they should agree that the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice."

These are the methods of "international law" that Turkey has been proposing to Greece, to other countries concerned and to world public opinion for months, that is, the international methods of peaceful settlement, which have been rejected by Greece.

"International law" is the concept reflected in Turkey's proposal to Greece of "negotiation, discussion and conciliation".

Greece stands, so far, as the only country that refuses talks, negotiations and dialogue.

The Greek Government has tried to present its own self-distorted legal perception as international law, deceiving world public opinion for years.

It has introduced only one of the several "peaceful means of settlement" adopted by the United Nations recourse to the International Court of Justice, as if it was the only and absolute method under international law. However, the determined initiatives of the Turkish Government in recent months have demonstrated the reality to all countries concerned. It is now clear to everyone that "international law" is not just the International Court of Justice, but that recourse to the Court is just one of the several methods open under international law.

Athens has taken off its mask and now the truth is visible.

5. The misleading impression that Greece's unfair attitude created in international forums has been losing its effect through Turkey's initiatives. The Greek Government is well aware of this situation and is therefore becoming more aggressive. It applies the conventional methods of all the "unjust" resorted to throughout history of hiding behind a method of "not negotiating" and "not discussing" vis-à-vis Turkey's proposals and tries to consolidate its position by evasive approaches and replies such as "if we meet, we can discuss". In this way, it has shown its true colours.

Greece's insistence on her claim that "there is only one problem in the Aegean" is actually trivial, given the existence of a number of problems in the Aegean that have been recognized by all the countries of the world, such as the militarization of the eastern Aegean islands contrary to the provisions of international treaties and the claim by Greece of national airspace of 10 nautical miles.

The Greek Government, in line with its concerns related to domestic politics and its foreign policy assessments, made its choice concerning the continuity of tension in the Aegean. This is its choice and it must pay for the results of it. This choice of the Greek Government, seeking tension in the Aegean, has become tangible since it has once again avoided the settlement of these problems.

Through this government policy of favouring tension in the Aegean, Greece, in the face of history, no doubt bears unilateral responsibility for any undesirable incident and its dangerous consequences in the Aegean.

6. Turkish foreign policy is traditionally based on peace and good-neighbourly relations, but, Greece should understand by now that this policy does not mean that we shall indefinitely tolerate ill-tempered attitudes against international law and our national interests. Unfortunately, by its note of 24 February 1998, the Greek side totally rejected the realistic proposals of Turkey, which have also received the support of world public opinion. It has thus been revealed before the international community that the official Greek foreign policy is to maintain tension continuously in the Aegean and to leave the problems with Turkey unresolved.

7. The Turkish Government will again communicate its policy through a note verbale in which the views raised in the Greek reply are examined and responded to.

Turkey will continue to stand as the party proposing peace and conciliation, even if Greece maintains her dangerous approach towards the Aegean and its people.

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27 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/1998/44), upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that item 47 be retained on the agenda of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-04866 (E) 270298

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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27 February 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 24 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 24 February 1998 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina, Dr. Guido Di Tella, on the subject of the Secretary-General's recent mission to Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando PETRELLA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-04852 (E) 270298 270298

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Annex

Letter dated 24 February 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am pleased to write to you in your capacity as President of the Security Council to express to you the profound satisfaction of the Argentine Government at the successful efforts made by the Secretary-General during your Presidency to bring about a solution to the crisis between Iraq and the United Nations.

For more than 20 years the Gulf region has been the scene of armed conflicts, with consequent sufferings for the peoples of the region. The international community has a moral obligation to put an end to this situation. In our view, only a just and lasting solution to the present crisis based on the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council can ensure political stability in Iraq and the well-being of all its inhabitants.

It is the hope of the Argentine Government that Iraq, on the basis of the agreement achieved by the Secretary-General will fully implement the Security Council resolutions and enable the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency to discharge to the full their respective mandates, in a context of full respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

We are also grateful for the determination shown by all members of the Security Council in the negotiation and adoption of resolution 1153 (1998), which will permit a temporary and partial alleviation of the humanitarian crisis being experienced by the Iraqi people. In this effort, we particularly value the determination and sensitivity shown by the Secretary-General in preparing the report on the basis of which that resolution was adopted.

The speed with which both the Secretary-General and the Security Council acted on this important humanitarian issue reaffirms the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

We are convinced, moreover, that the agreement reached, good faith in its application and the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1153 (1998) will help lay solid foundations for a definitive mobilization of the economy of the region, which possesses the best possible human conditions for its progress and sustained development.

Argentina reiterates its commitment to contribute to all of the activities for which the Special Commission is responsible. This readiness extends to any initiative aimed at the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in a manner totally consistent with the measures adopted by the Government of Argentina in this respect since the beginning of this decade.

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27 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward on behalf of Chief Tom Ikimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria and Chairman of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Five on Sierra Leone of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the text of a communiqué issued at the end of the ninth meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Five on Sierra Leone, held in Addis Ababa on 25 and 27 February 1998 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Communiqué issued at the close of the Ninth Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Five on Sierra Leone of the Economic Community of West African States, held in Addis Ababa on 25 and 27 February 1998

1. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Ministerial Committee of Five on Sierra Leone held its ninth meeting in Addis Ababa on 25 and 27 February 1998.

2. All members of the Committee were present: Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Liberia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS and the representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

3. Attending as observers were the Republic of Sierra Leone, represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to Sierra Leone.

4. The Ministers considered the report of the Chairman of the Committee of Five on the fact-finding visit to Freetown and its environs, undertaken upon the instructions of the Chairman of ECOWAS, General Sani Abacha, in the company of the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, following the liberation of the city. They also considered the report of the Force Commander of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) on the situation in Sierra Leone.

5. The Ministers commended the two reports and noted that they were clear, frank and useful.

6. The Ministers reviewed the situation in Sierra Leone against the background of the reports and the recent developments in that country following the liberation of Freetown, its environs and a substantial part of the country, as well as the ouster of the illegal regime. They welcomed the return of normalcy to Freetown and its environs.

7. The Ministers noted that the recent military operations in Freetown were triggered by the unprovoked attacks on ECOMOG positions, which reached a climax on 5 February 1998. In the circumstance, ECOMOG had had no option but to defend itself in accordance with international rules of engagement for peacekeeping operations. They also noted with satisfaction that the military operations in Freetown had resulted in minimum loss of life and property. In this connection, they commended ECOMOG and its High Command for their bravery, gallantry and professionalism.

8. The Ministers realized the need for ECOMOG's capacity to be considerably enhanced to enable it effectively and successfully to carry out its mandate in Sierra Leone. In that regard, they noted that Nigeria and Guinea had recently deployed additional troops to ECOMOG operations in Sierra Leone. They called on those ECOWAS member States which had pledged troops for the operations in Sierra Leone to dispatch such troops urgently. They also called for the early

deployment of a United Nations military observer mission in Sierra Leone, alongside ECOMOG.

9. The Ministers noted that the ECOMOG High Command had produced a comprehensive list of ECOMOG personnel and logistic requirements in order to carry out its operations in Sierra Leone effectively. They called on members of the international community urgently to provide the needed assistance and logistic support on the basis of the list.

10. The Ministers noted that ECOMOG was presently holding a number of military and civilian detainees arising from its operations in Sierra Leone, including some senior members of the ousted junta. They also noted with satisfaction that the detainees were well looked after and had actually been visited by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

11. The Ministers affirmed the need for the early return of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah to Sierra Leone in an atmosphere of guaranteed safety and dignity. In that connection, they requested the Chairman of ECOWAS and Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS member States, the Chairman of OAU and chairmen of Africa's subregional organizations, the United Nations and other members of the international community to participate in the formal ceremony to mark President Tejan Kabbah's return to Sierra Leone on 10 March 1998.

12. The Ministers called on all Sierra Leoneans to heed the call for national reconciliation. They called in particular on all combatants to lay down their arms and to join the process of national reconstruction and development in order to ensure a speedy return of peace and security to the entire country.

13. The Ministers expressed the view that the Abidjan Agreement of 30 November 1996 and the Conakry Peace Plan of 23 October 1997 contained elements for the attainment of peace, stability and national reconciliation in Sierra Leone. They reviewed the Conakry Peace Plan against the background of recent developments and its three objectives, namely, the early reinstatement of the legitimate Government of President Tejan Kabbah; the return of peace and security; and the resolution of the issue of refugees and displaced persons. They noted that the objective of ECOWAS, OAU and the United Nations for the restoration of constitutional order and the reinstatement of the legitimate Government would be accomplished with the return of President Tejan Kabbah to Sierra Leone. They also expressed their readiness to cooperate with the Government of President Tejan Kabbah in the realization of these objectives. They also noted that ECOMOG would continue to play a major role in the restoration of peace and security to the country, in the immediate future.

14. The Ministers noted that the crisis in Sierra Leone had brought great suffering and hardship upon the people of that country and created colonies of refugees in ECOWAS member States, in particular in the neighbouring countries. They also noted that the ECOWAS secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations and ECOMOG, had established a framework for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. They called on the international community urgently to provide the needed humanitarian and relief assistance through the established framework.

15. The Ministers decided to brief the Chairman of ECOWAS, the United Nations Secretary-General and the Security Council on the outcome of their deliberations.

16. The Ministers expressed their profound appreciation to the Government and people of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Secretary-General of OAU and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa for their hospitality and the excellent facilities placed at their disposal.

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General Assembly
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S/1998/171
27 February 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Items 46 and 113 of the
preliminary list*
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 26 February 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the appeal issued on 22 February 1998 to the peoples and States of the world and international organizations by the inhabitants of the town of Khodjaly (annex I) and the appeal issued on 23 February 1998 to the heads of State and peoples and religious leaders of the world by the heads of the Christian and Jewish communities of Azerbaijan (annex II) in connection with the sixth anniversary of the genocide perpetrated by Armenian forces in the town of Khodjaly on 26 February 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 46 and 113 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar KOULIEV
Permanent Representative

* A/53/50.

ANNEX I

[Original: Russian]

Appeal issued on 22 February 1998 to the peoples and States of the world and international organizations by the inhabitants of the town of Khodjaly in connection with the sixth anniversary of the genocide in Khodjaly

Six years have passed since the Khodjaly genocide - one of the bloodiest crimes in the history of mankind.

The date 26 February was proclaimed the Day of the Khodjaly Genocide and National Mourning by a decision of the Milli Mejlis (parliament) of the Azerbaijani Republic. On the orders of the President of the Azerbaijani Republic, a minute of silence is declared every year on 26 February at 1700 hours in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic to honour the memory of the victims of the Khodjaly genocide. All international organizations have been informed of this. The Azerbaijani people spends this day every year in profound mourning and sorrow.

On this day six years ago, Armenian separatists, armed with the most modern equipment, which was provided to them free of charge by their patrons abroad, and with the direct assistance of the 366th motor-rifle regiment of the former USSR, stationed in Hankendi, committed an unthinkable, brutal act. Having razed the town of Khodjaly, they mercilessly destroyed hundreds of helpless, innocent people. They did not spare even children, women or old people. As a result of the atrocities by the criminal military units, 613 inhabitants of Khodjaly were shekhidy (victims) and 487 were disabled. From among the peaceful population of Khodjaly, 1,275 persons were taken prisoner and subjected to unprecedented Armenian oppression, insults and humiliation. To this day, the fate of 150 persons is unknown. Among the shekhidy, there were 106 women and 63 small children. Seventy-five of the disabled were boys and girls who had not reached adulthood. Six families were totally wiped out; 25 children lost both parents and 130 small children lost one of their parents.

In this crime, 56 persons were killed with particular cruelty and savagery. They were burned alive, beheaded and scalped; the eyes of small children were cut out and the stomachs of pregnant women were slashed open with bayonets. The corpses were subjected to outrages that cannot be described in words.

In general, the Khodjaly tragedy, which demonstrated the aim to destroy the Azerbaijani people, is a result of systematic genocide by Armenian nationalists. Armenian nationalist-separatists, conducting a policy of ethnic cleansing and committing acts of mass bloodshed from time to time, expelled Azerbaijanis from their historical homeland. After violently driving the last Azerbaijani from Armenia, they began the occupation of the territory of Azerbaijan. The fact that the civilized world community did not attempt to prevent this savagery and failed to characterize in political and legal terms the brutal actions and bloody aggression by the Armenians as an act against humanity inspired them to be even more merciless in carrying out their intentions to create the State of

"Greater Armenia" by seizing our territory. As a consequence, those guilty of the Khodjaly genocide committed further crimes: 20 per cent of our territory was occupied; and more than a million refugees were forced to live in intolerable conditions. And this was a crime which was directed not only against Azerbaijan, but against all mankind and humaneness.

The horror endured will remain forever in the memory of all our people, including the memory of the people of Khodjaly who by chance survived this repeated slaughter of the twentieth century. For six years now, we have been appealing to the peoples and States of the world, international organizations and all people who believe in the Most High. We have one wish - that the world community, demonstrating that it is not indifferent to human pain and that it relates to all peoples and nations with equal mercy and objectivity, condemn the Khodjaly genocide and now, in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Karabakh problem, put an end to the obstinate behaviour of the aggressor.

Forthrightly supporting the desire and determination of the President of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliev, to end the war through peaceful means, we express the hope that, for the tranquillity of our radiant world, so that never again anywhere in the world will the mass destruction of people be permitted, you, believing that justice is paramount, will clearly condemn the crime of those who committed the Khodjaly genocide. We believe that, if this is done, the Khodjaly genocide will be the last tragedy that people will hear of and see.

ANNEX II

[Original: Russian]

Appeal issued on 23 February 1998 to the heads of State, peoples and religious leaders of the world by the heads of the Christian and Jewish communities of Azerbaijan

We, the heads of the Christian and Jewish communities of Azerbaijan, appeal to the conscience of the world community and of all people of good will.

Azerbaijan is the indivisible homeland and the common home of the sons and daughters of many peoples professing different religions. For 10 years now, our country has been the innocent victim of aggression by Armenia, which seized and is still holding a fifth of the territory that has been Azerbaijani since time immemorial.

The war, imposed by a greedy neighbour, brought Azerbaijan and its multinational people enormous distress and suffering, which are continuing to this day. The barbarous acts perpetrated by Armenia led to the death of tens of thousands of people, destroyed the fruits of their creative labour, laid waste to towns and villages and desecrated temples and cemeteries. The cruelty and savagery of the aggressor were horribly demonstrated in Khodjaly, where the peaceful, defenceless population of this entire Azerbaijani town, including, women, children and old people, were subjected to barbarous destruction. The tragedy of Khodjaly, which occurred exactly six years ago, is comparable to the tragedies that took place in Lidice and Khatyn.

It is incomprehensible that such a crime against humanity was committed at the end of the twentieth century. One of the main reasons for it is the fact that world public opinion, from the very beginning, failed to condemn Armenia as a usurper that flouted all the norms of international law and general morality. Convinced of its impunity, the aggressor still continues to occupy 20 per cent of the territory of Azerbaijan, having turned more than a million people into refugees. The most recent events in Armenia demonstrate that that country does not intend to renounce its policy of expansionism and is prepared to resort to any means, including military ones, in order to hold on to the Azerbaijani lands that were seized by force of arms and to thwart efforts to achieve a just peace.

Armenia's actions are a defiant challenge to all mankind, a test of its conscience and humanity and its faithfulness to the age-old values of goodness and justice. The sacred service of peacekeeping signifies the affirmation of the will of the Most High on Earth, peace, the just settlement of all conflicts and the elimination of hotbeds of international tension. We, the heads of the Christian and Jewish religions in Azerbaijan, also see our duty in this. We fervently wish that all peoples and countries hear our call, be filled with our pain and immediately take decisive steps to halt the aggressor and restore peace in our tormented Azerbaijani land. We request religious leaders to be our ambassadors and bring this appeal to their peoples and Governments so that every heart will be imbued with our impassioned entreaty.

In affirmation of peace, kindness and justice and in order to eliminate evil and violence, all people, regardless of their national affiliation and religion, must stand together, for we have a single Creator and we share the same humanity. With our faith and hope in this, we raise our prayers to the Most High. Amen.

(Signed) Archimandrite Aleksandr
Diocesan Head of the Russian
Orthodox Churches in Azerbaijan

(Signed) Moshe BEKKER
Head of the European Jewish
Community in Baku

(Signed) Semyon IKHILOV
Head of the Community of
Mountain Jews in Baku

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/172
27 February 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to the publication of the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/1998/44), I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Tunisia wishes to have retained in the above-mentioned list the following two items, namely:

(a) The letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509);

(b) The letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali HACHANI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/52/808
S/1998/173
27 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 26 February 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following grave development concerning the destruction of the cultural identity of the occupied part of Cyprus:

As you know, the protection, maintenance and restitution of all historic buildings belonging to all faiths in Cyprus, in both the free and the occupied areas, is of paramount significance to the Government of Cyprus because these historic buildings reflect the unique and varied history and culture of Cyprus.

The Armenian monastery of St. Makar, built in the tenth century and well known for its monastic order, spiritual contribution and cultural activities throughout the centuries, is one of these historic buildings. St. Makar, furthermore, is considered to be one of the most significant places of worship for the Armenian people in general and for the Armenians of Cyprus in particular. For centuries it served as a shrine and as a resting place for Armenian pilgrims visiting the Holy Land and stood as a landmark for all Armenians in their religious and spiritual quest.

Today, this once vibrant and significant monastery, after being looted, vandalized and partly destroyed, is abandoned and in ruins. It has been abandoned since 1974, when the Turkish occupation of Northern Cyprus blocked the access of the Armenians to the monastery.

Recently the Turkish Cypriot press announced plans for the conversion of the monastery into a 50-bed hotel. This conversion is in violation of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Cooperation adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Furthermore, this planned

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illegal conversion of the St. Makar monastery will do irreparable damage not only to the Armenian people and the Armenian Church but also to the cultural and historical character of Cyprus.

This latest development is but another cogent example of Turkey's intransigence, intentions and determination to alter the indigenous character of the occupied area of Cyprus. Disregarding all international agreements, violating the basic tenets of civilization and desecrating what is sacred and holy to the people of Cyprus, Turkey is proceeding in a calculated and well-executed plan to alter a civilization that has lasted for more than 8,000 years.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1998/174
27 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 27 February 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 27 February 1998, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 27 February 1998 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 10 and 23 February 1998 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations which contain allegations regarding "violations of the airspace of the Republic" (A/52/793-S/1998/120 and A/52/800-S/1998/149).

I would like to recall that similar charges on so-called "airspace violations" were rejected in toto in our successive communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 19 January 1998 (A/52/773-S/1998/57, annex). I wish to reiterate briefly that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the usurper Greek Cypriot regime in the South has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever.

The barrage of allegations made by the Greek Cypriot administration on so-called "airspace violations" emanate from its untenable claims to sovereignty and jurisdiction over the whole of the island. These allegations are aimed at providing a smokescreen for the policy of escalation and tension which the Greek Cypriot side has been pursuing intensively with the support of Greece. The Greek Cypriot side has been building up its arms and armed forces through a militarization programme involving excessive spending. With the construction of the "Andreas Papandreou" military airbase in Paphos and the decision to deploy sophisticated weapons, such as the S-300 missile system, in line with the "joint defence doctrine" between the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece, the military build-up in the South has taken a dangerous and reckless turn. These are disturbing developments which constitute an effort to alter the military balance in favour of Greece, thereby creating instability in the region.

All parties interested in the peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute should draw the attention of the Greek Cypriot side to the dangers inherent in the policy of escalation and tension it is pursuing on the island. Greek Cypriots must come to realize that militarization and the continued denial of the Turkish Cypriot people's vested right of sovereign equality are the principal factors inhibiting progress towards a peaceful settlement in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/175
2 March 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance,

Determined to ensure immediate and full compliance by Iraq without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) and the other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, Kuwait and the neighbouring States,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Commends the initiative by the Secretary-General to secure commitments from the Government of Iraq on compliance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions, and in this regard endorses the memorandum of understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998 (S/1998/166) and looks forward to its early and full implementation;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible with regard to the finalization of procedures for Presidential sites in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

3. Stresses that compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations, repeated again in the memorandum of understanding, to accord immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission and the IAEA in conformity with the relevant resolutions is necessary for the implementation of resolution 687 (1991), but that any violation would have severest consequences for Iraq;

4. Reaffirms its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the duration of the prohibitions referred to in that resolution and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its relevant obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can do so;

5. Decides, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, to remain actively seized of the matter, in order to ensure implementation of this resolution, and to secure peace and security in the area.